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Integrated modelling of the future electricity and gas supply in Germany

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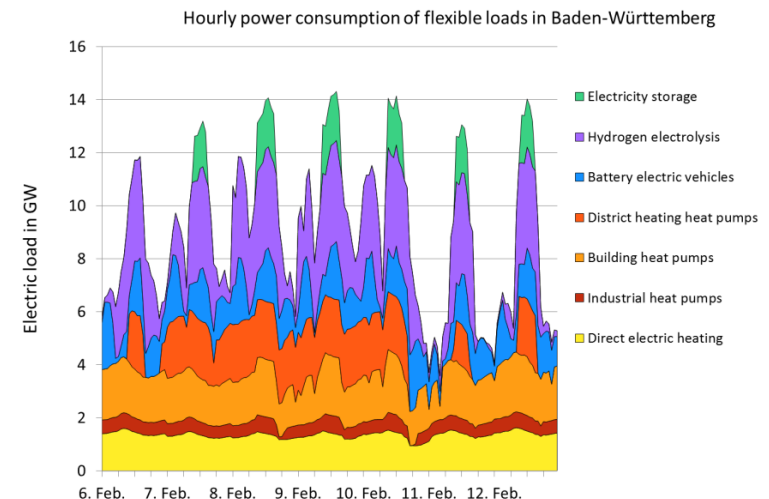
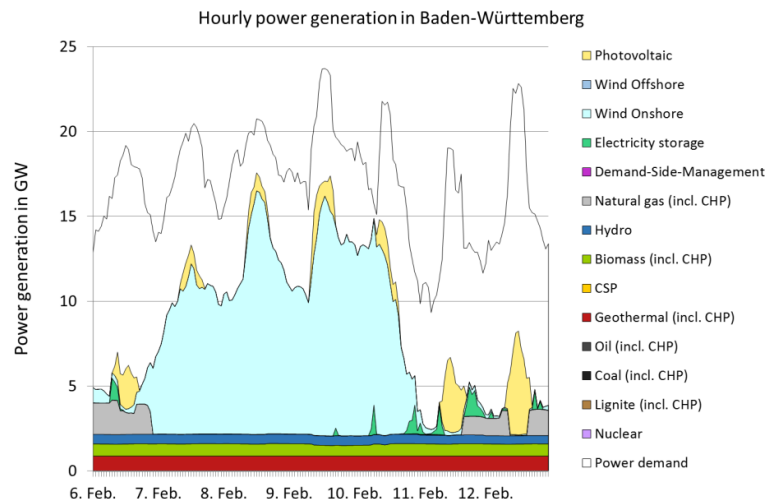


Knowledge for Tomorrow

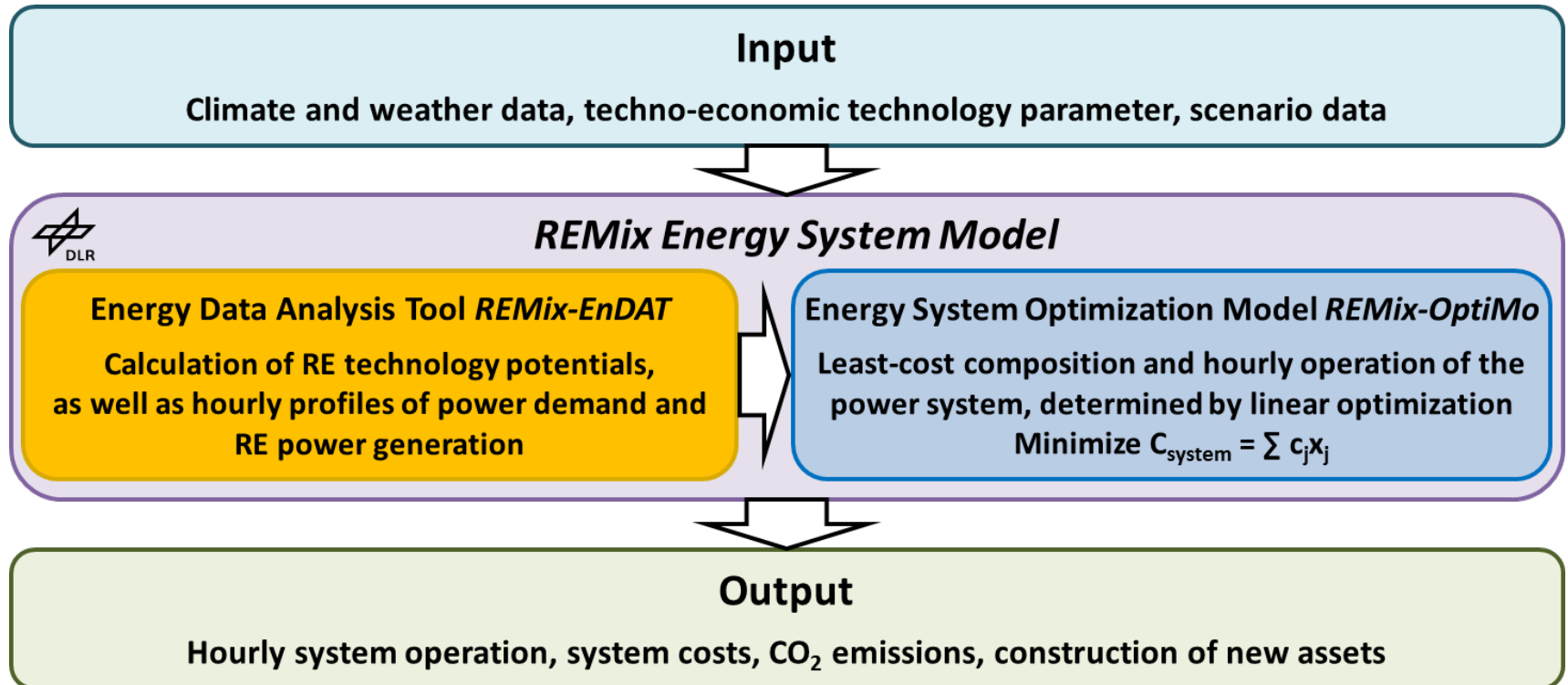


Research interest

- Evaluation of flexibility in integrated and sustainable energy systems
- In MuSeKo: Contribution of synthetic gases to the system transformation
 - Importance of flexibility in the production of these gases
 - Interaction with other flexibility options
 - Identification of the least-cost dimensioning of converters and storages
 - Analysis of the flexibility of the electrical equipment in the gas network

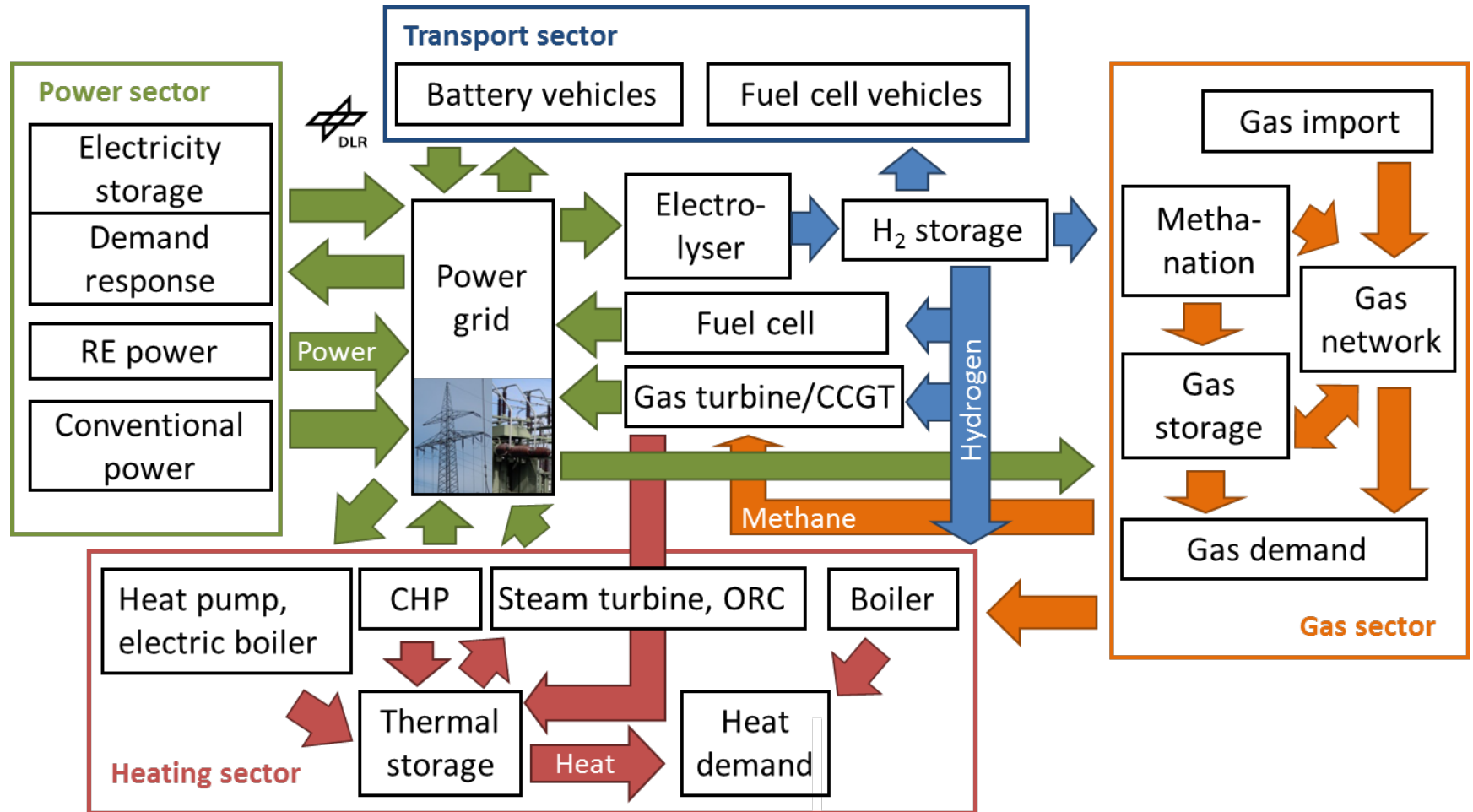


REMix energy system model

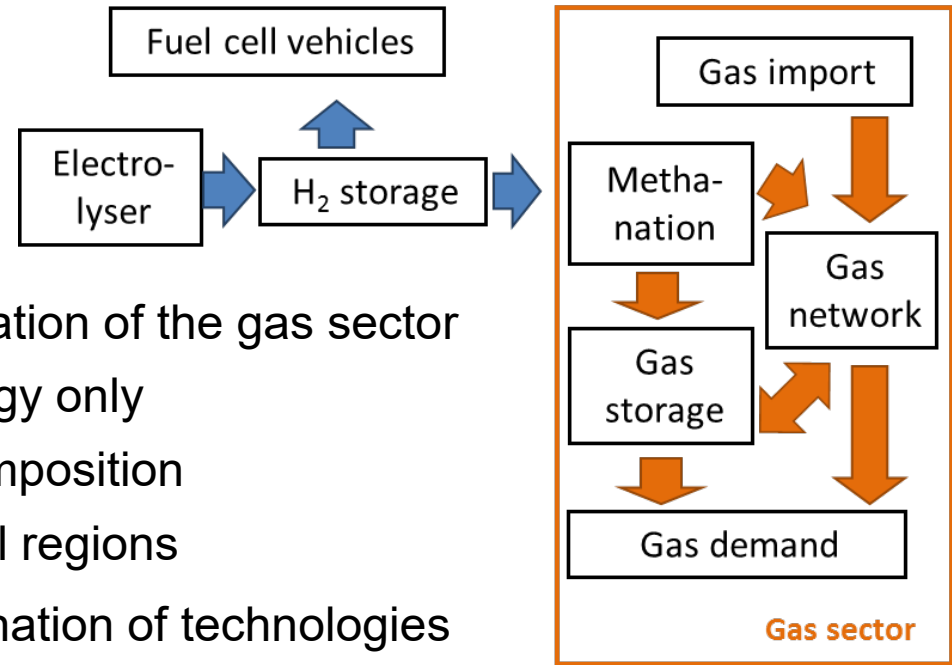


- Cost-minimizing model from an economic planner's perspective
- Hourly resolution, typically perfect foresight for one year (8760 time steps)
- Simultaneous optimization of plant expansion and operation

Evaluation of flexible energy sector coupling with REMix



REMix enhancement for the gas sector

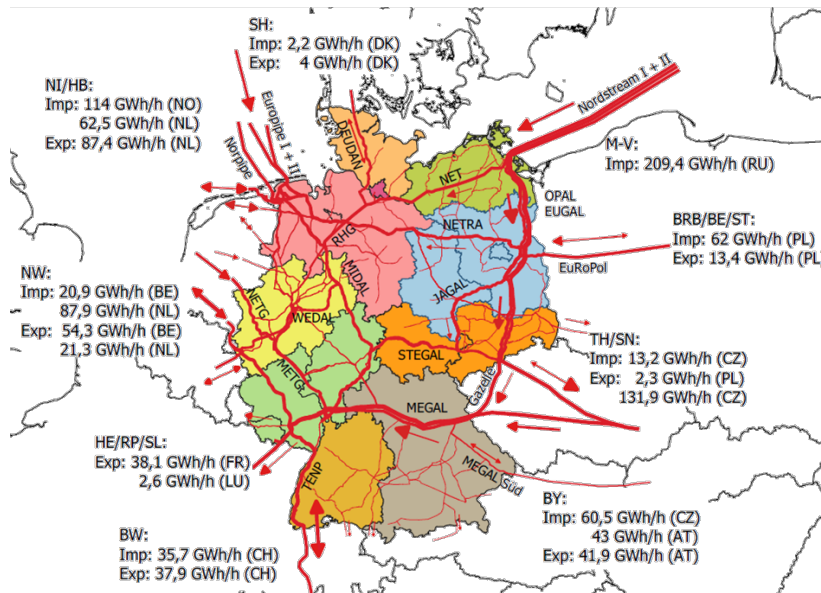


- Goal: reduced, linearized representation of the gas sector
 - Consideration of chemical energy only
 - No consideration of the gas composition
 - Aggregation according to model regions
- Modular structure for flexible combination of technologies
- Generic modules representing similar technologies
- Simplified modelling of gas transport between the model regions
- Compression in pipelines and storages with gas or electricity (endogenous)
- Optional feeding of hydrogen and biogas into the natural gas system



Data basis for the gas system modelling in MuSeKo

- Salt domes for CH₄ or H₂ storage
- Data on existing assets: storage locations and capacities
- Evaluation of gas transport capacities
- Assumption of reversible flows
- Compressor capacities from literature and inquiries

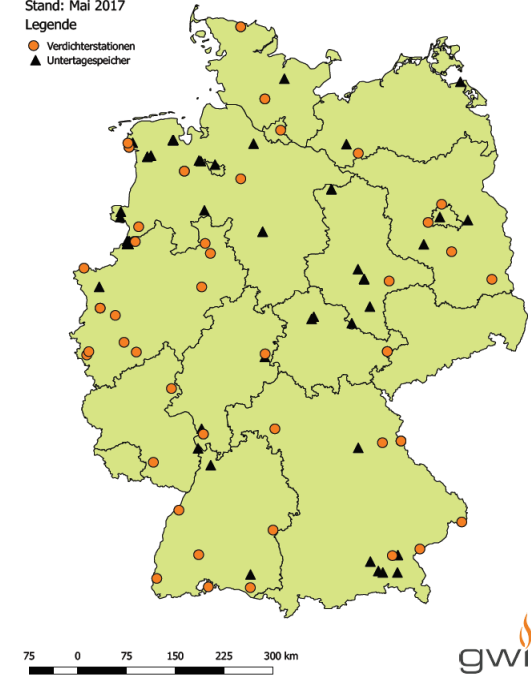


Untertage-Gasspeicherung in Deutschland

Stand: Mai 2017

Legende

● Verdichterstationen
▲ Untertage-speicher



REMix configuration in MuSeKo

- Myopic application: 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050
 - Capacity installation transferred to subsequent years
 - Decommissioning at end of lifetime
 - No construction time
- Consideration of existing capacities:
 - Power/Gas network and storage
 - Wind/PV capacity w/o decommissioning
 - CHP/conventional capacity w/ decommissioning
- Capacity optimisation of RE, gas power plants, CHP and electricity storage
- Capacity optimisation of flexible sector coupling
- Limited power grid expansion only from 2040 on



Scenarios in MuSeKo

THG80 (80% CO₂ reduction)

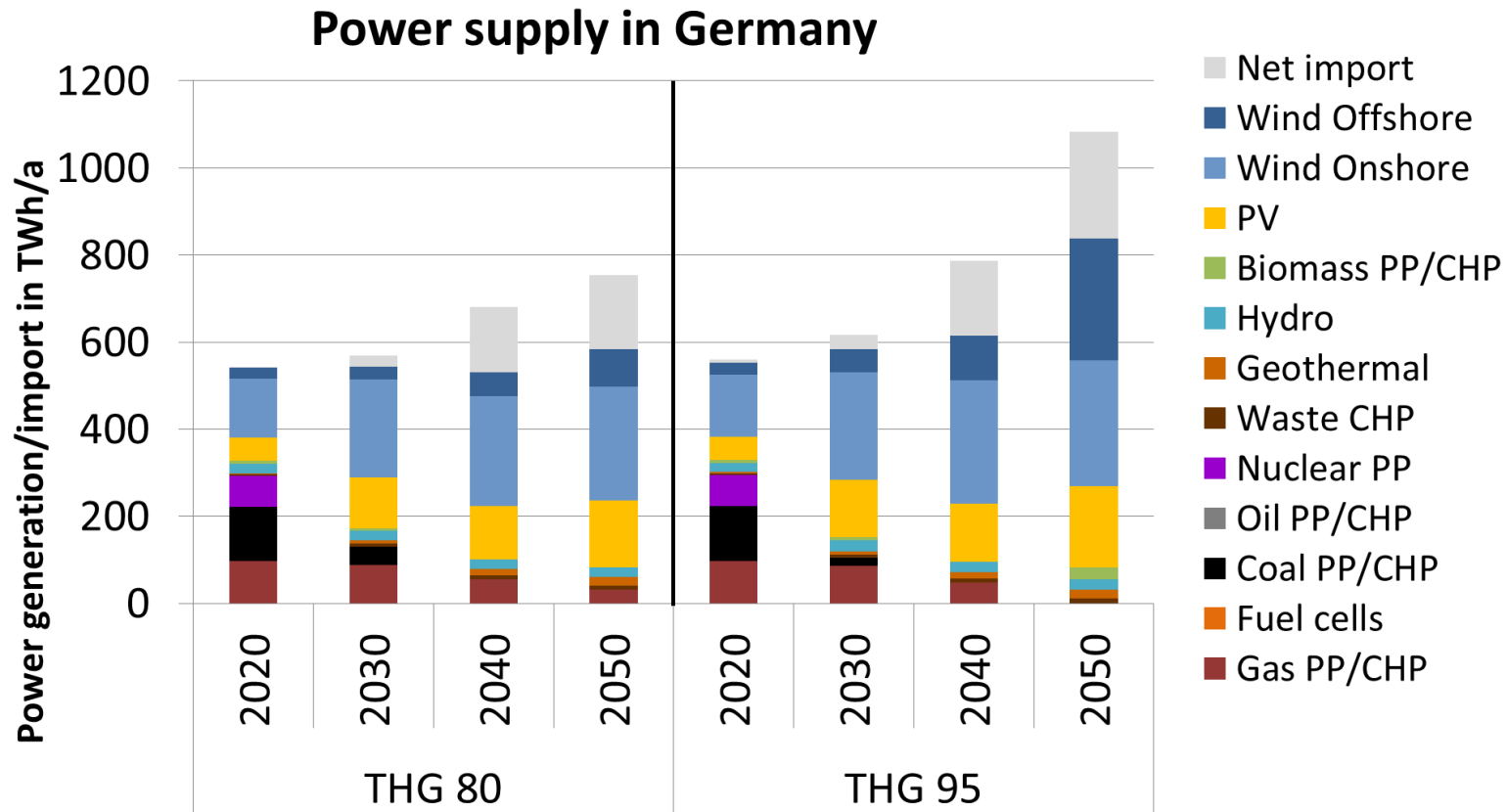
THG95 (95% CO₂ reduction)

- Exogenously defined demand for power, CH₄, H₂ and heat
- Exogenously defined fuel and CO₂ emissions costs

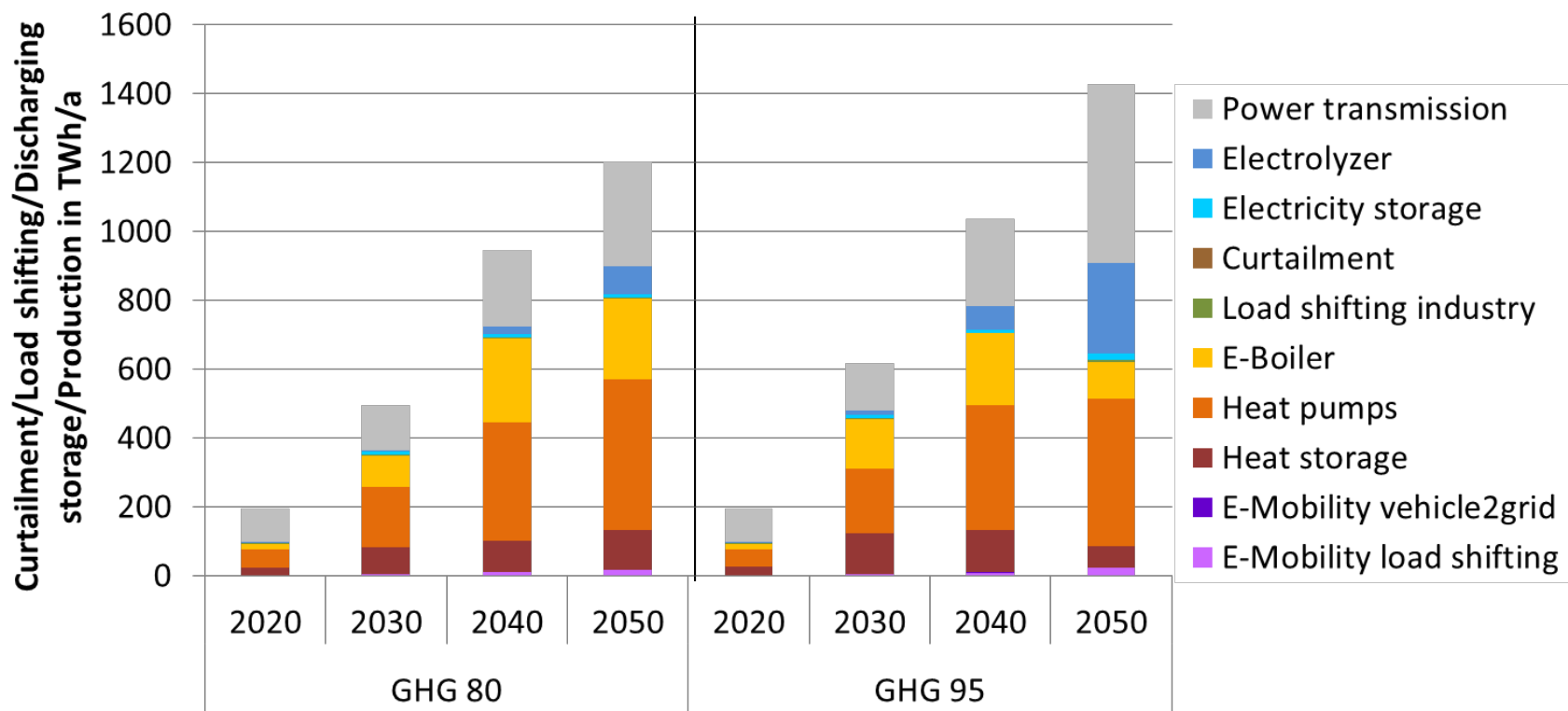
- Higher CO₂ emission costs
- Increased power and H₂ demand in transport and heat sectors



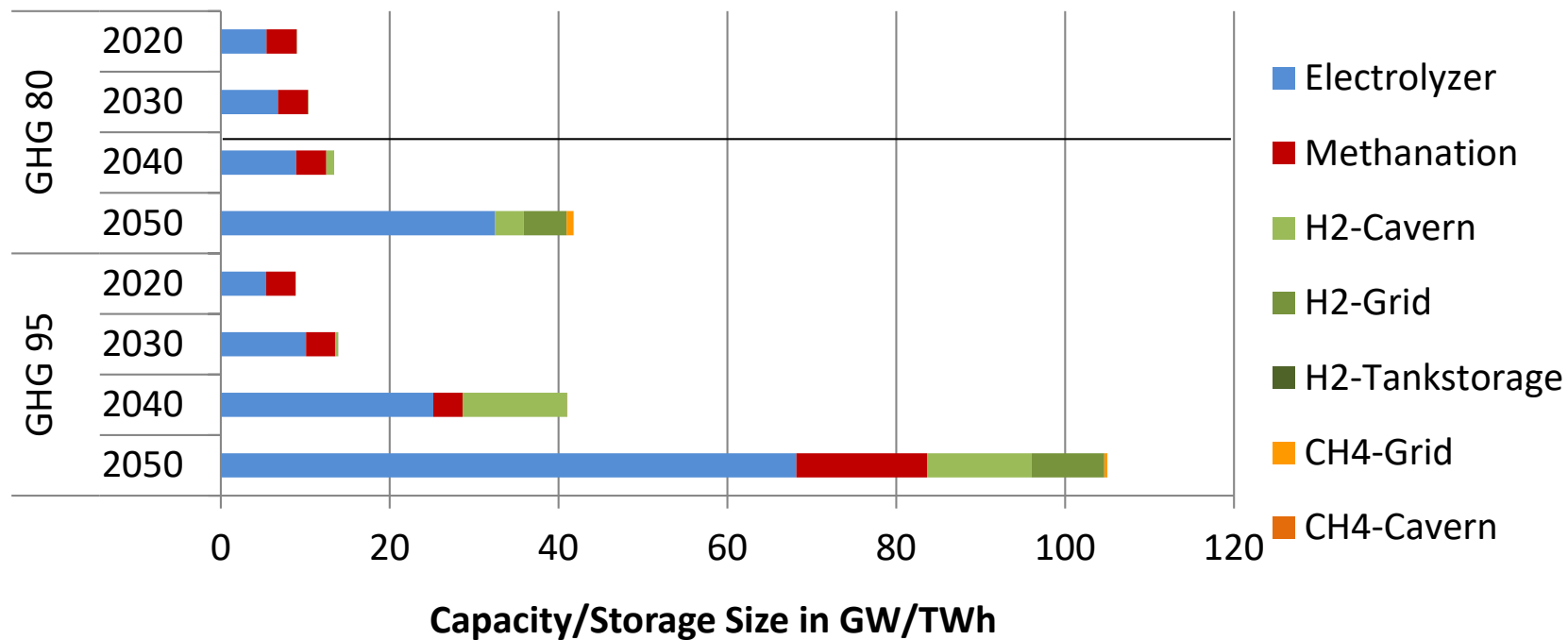
Development of power supply 2020 – 2050



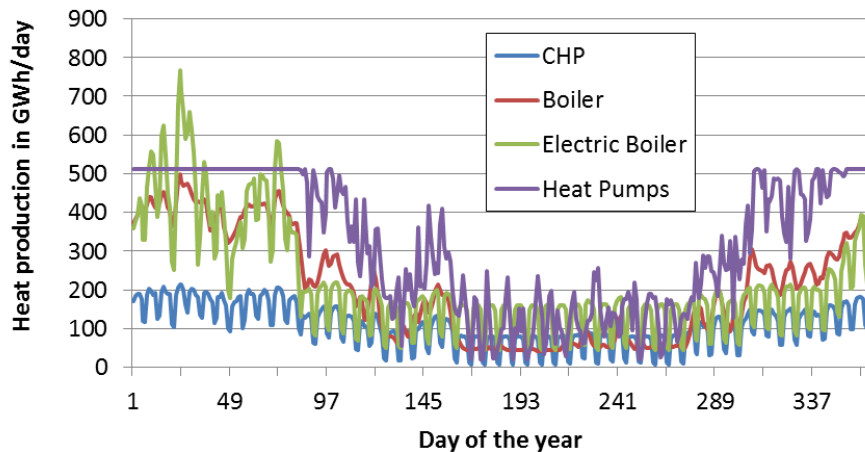
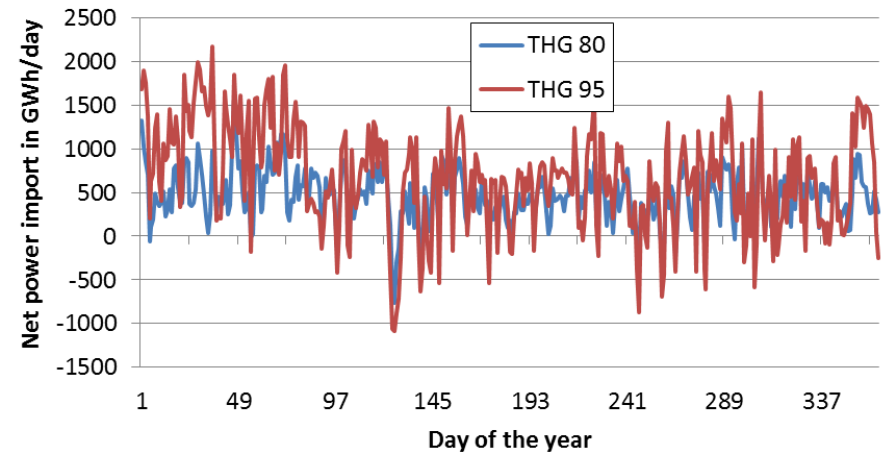
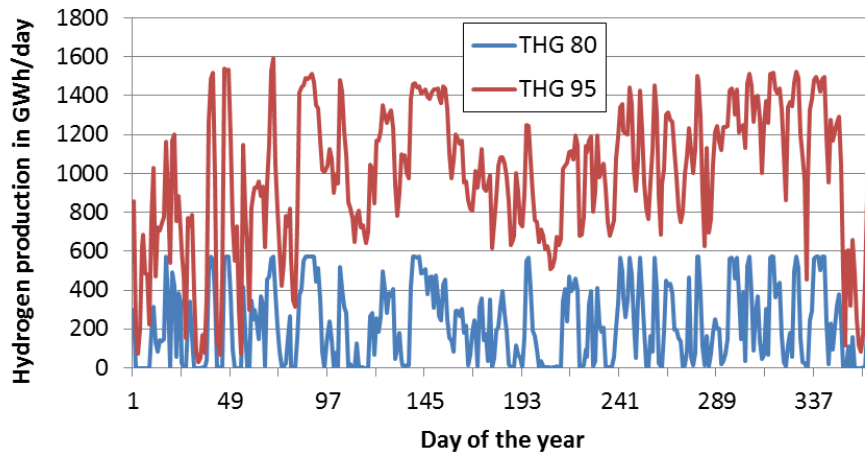
Load balancing through various flexibility options



Development of the gas sector in Germany



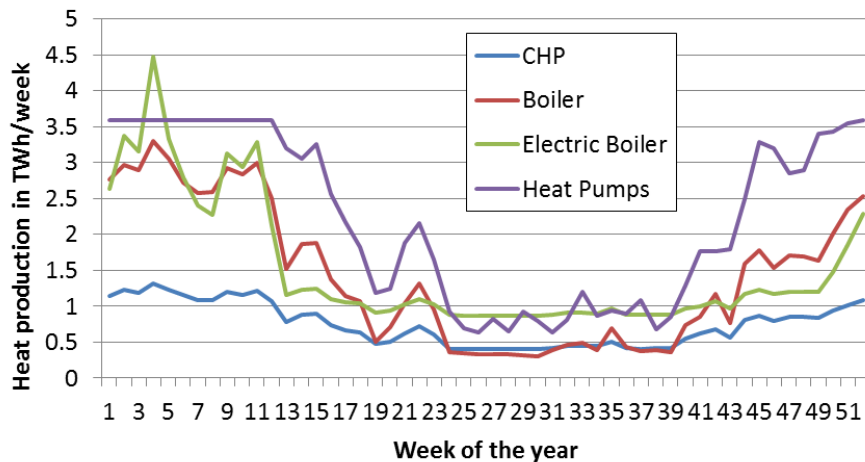
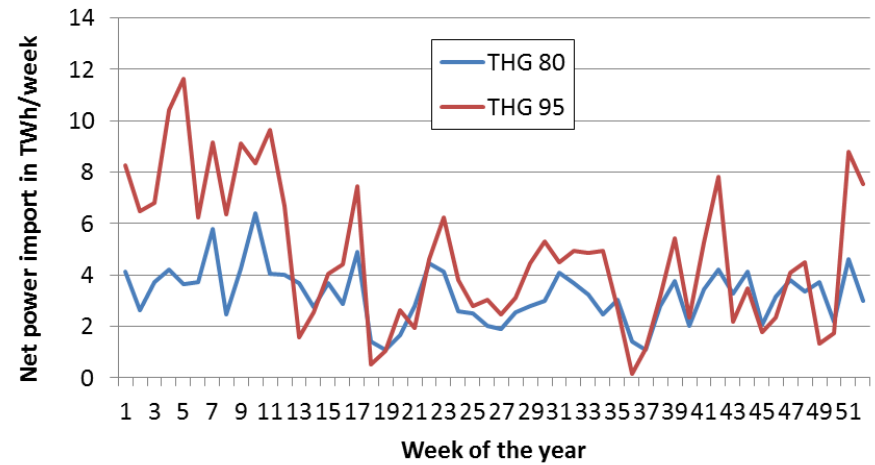
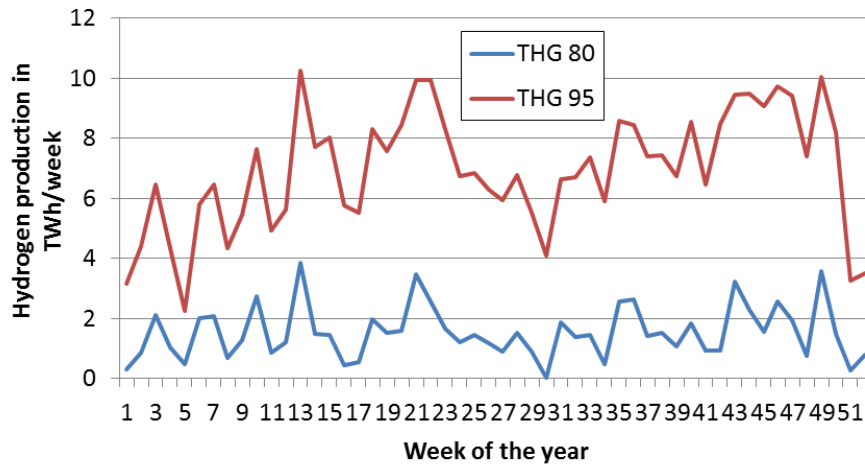
Balancing of weekly fluctuations



- High volatility in hydrogen (and methane) production
- Residual CHP operation driven by industrial demand
- Thermal energy storage buffers wind generation peaks



Balancing of seasonal fluctuations



- Seasonal hydrogen storage becomes relevant in THG 95
- Heat pumps provide base load for district heating in winter



Summary

- Integrated consideration of all sector coupling options desirable
- Simplified representation of the gas sector improves analysis capabilities
- Options of flexible sector coupling interact positively with each other
- Flexible H₂ production can make a significant contribution to RE balancing
- Partial conversion of natural gas infrastructure to H₂ is an attractive option
- Methanation and seasonal storage become relevant in THG 95 scenario



Kontakt

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für Luft- und Raumfahrt



Gas- und Wärme-
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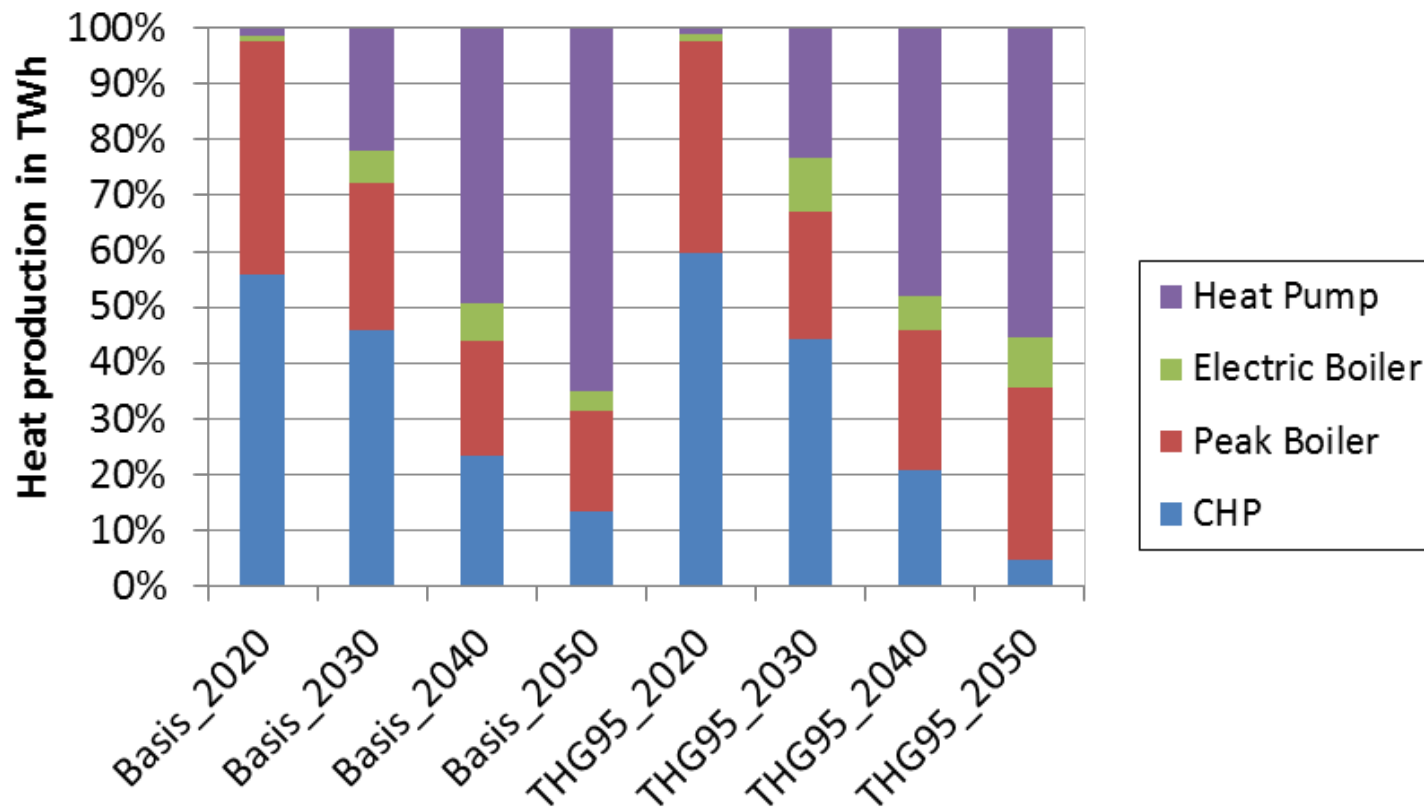
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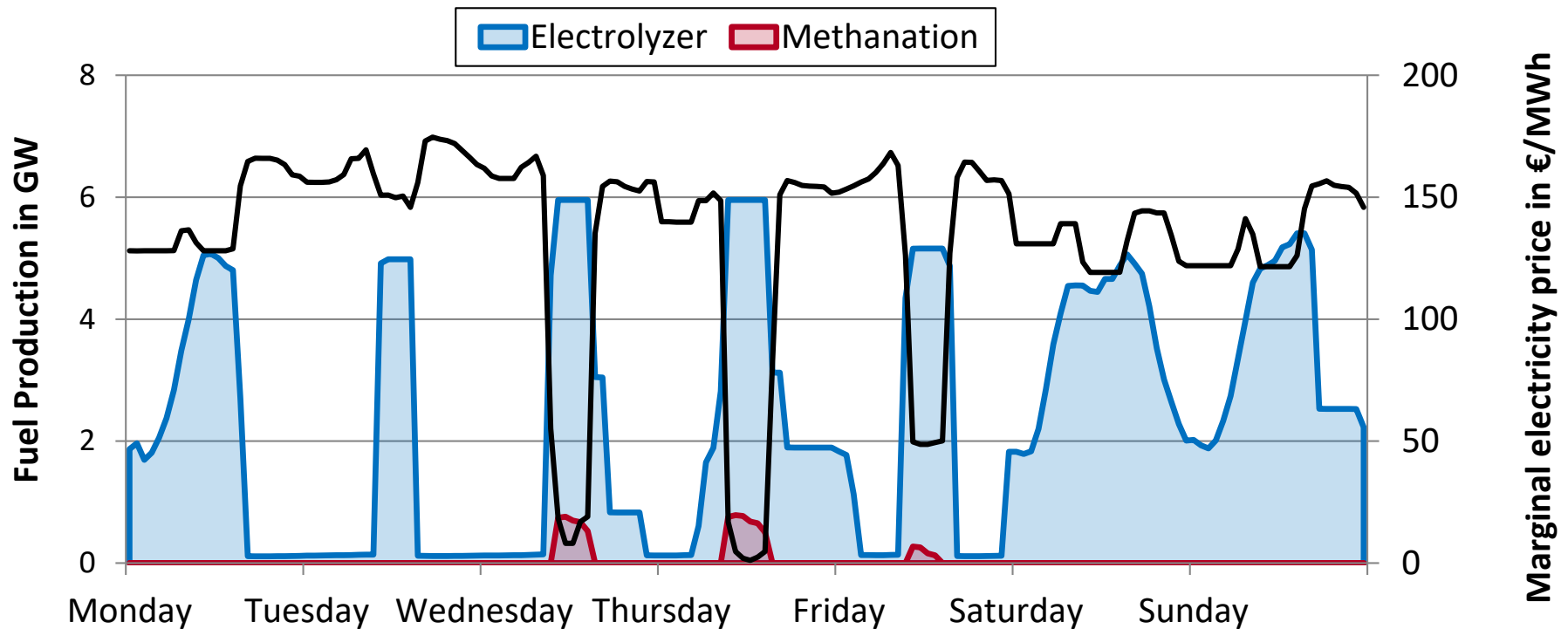
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Transformation of district heat supply



Synthetic fuel production (GHG 95)



Behaviour of gas sector components

